SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1862.

The Memphis Appeal.

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MILITARY ORDERS.

OFFICIAL BEADQUARTERS-1st DISTRICT, DEPART | MENT No. 1.

II. The conscripts in the parishes of St. Helson and Washington will assemble without delay at Tangipako, and report to Lieut. Col. Sam Boyd, commanding.

HI. The emeriphs in the parishes of St. Tanguary and Livingston will assemble without de ay at Posche-Liua, as a camp of instruction, and report to Captain

estive speciments.

By command of Brig Gen Russells.
L. D. SANDIDSE, C. S. A.,
28 Cawiw A. A. A. and heappiter General

NOTICE!

HEADQUARTERS 20 DISTRICT, VICESIUM, VICESIUM, July 18, 1802.

FOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are subi jeet to the acrice of the Councipt Act, that them
he wellness without waiting to be enrolled under
the law, well be allewed to select their own company
and regiment from their State from aim in the several and regiment from their State from any ng the severa corps of this Brigado, compand of the following regiighth Buttalion Loui lass Ardllery-Liem, Ch'ouel steenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers-Dol. Twenty-sixth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers-Col. A little farther on we came to a clump of cotton The any separat Louisiana Volunteers—

The any separat Louisiana Volunteers—

The any eighth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers—Col.

Len Thomas

J. F. GRIMER, A. A. General, OFFICIAL. A Petition from the Citizens of Saint Trade with New Orleans,

[Copy.] "To General Ruggles,

Termany Parish, La, respectfully beginnes to future, may serve "to point a moral" if not to represent the following face:

Our community is not an agricultural one, but has always been dependent on New Orleans for food supplied us he exchange for wood, bricks, lumber, etc. A and purishing of the hospitality of our friend guiden and total termination of this trade, especially Burney, whom we found as jovial as ever, but

We are aware that in time of war there should be "We are aware that in time of war there should be no trade between helding outs, but there are exceptions to this as well as to all other general rules. An exception has a ready been made in favor of our citizens in New Orleans to the extent of fittrading them with most our one, we conserve to be a much stronger case, as by the x minutance of a limited traffic such at hereinforce existing, we obtain aversaties of life, in the meh an exchange Again, we would call to your mind, therefore petition you, General, to percuit the confina-ance of a restricted hade within such limits as your

Kolsser, E. G. Barnitz, M. Kroger, Ruland, Whi en, S. Gallatts, M. Hors, H. Semier, J. E. Smith, James T. Hossnir, George Robber, T. H. Griv, T. M. Hurst, Thos. Gillsaple, R. Argantin, J. H. Ruddock, William Thos. Gi rasps. R. Acgaran. J. B. Kandock, Walland Bagby, H. Jenet, Aug. Si. on S. B. Stapler, R. M. Lo-nic, J. M. Thempsen, W. Berkett, Tros. Sacrolt, S. J. Sacrolt, M. Thempsen, W. Berkett, Tros. Sacrolt, S. J. Sacrolt, M. Thempsen, J. M. Gulutet, A. L. A. Bahan, Buell, and so others; but I can't tell what has Solomen, T. Registi.
Solomen, T. Registi.
It cartly the above to be a true copy.
It. D. SANDIDGE C. S. A.,
A. A. A. and Irapector-General.

PIRST DISTRICT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S) TANGTRAHOA, July 11th, 1802. Takerrands, July 11th, 1802. It was of the Farch of S. Transany
GENTLEMEN: Your perform making permission to open trade with the cosmiss of your country, who new eccupy New Orisons and Baton Rouge, the commercial and political capitals of your State, has been received by Jenoral Rangles, and I am directed by him to reply. In delay so I begleave to call your statement to General burnt about 300 bales of cotton and stole linder No. 2 from these Headquartness and to paragraph list, of General Order No. 2 from Department Headquarters, possibiling all intercourse and traffic with the enemy, or persons within his, and suncancing the possity of death against those who engage in it. Copies of these are between the enemy, or persons within these who engage in it. Copies of these are between the enemy of the service of the service of the lines and the bestved have noted the allowed for your information.

These orders have been called for by the stern necessities of the lines, and it is believed have met the allowed the logal citizens of the lines. We have no fears. She would have sitis of the lines, and it is beyond of the loyal cideens of the country. Nor is there anything nevel in the regulations they present to pass the whole of Davis' fleet, only to meet they present to the penalties they amounce. They with more than she could successfully encountries that declare, and cloths with penal sentions destribes ter in the fleet opposite this city. Our own opin ter in the fleet opposite this city. Our own opin

and like the antient Patriareb, have not even withheld down and attempted to strike the Arkanshort filed by others, wagerly pressed for the filed by others, wagerly pressed in the filed by others, wagerly pressed for the filed by others, wagerly pressed to the filed by others, wagerly pressed seemy been alone in this respect; every class of southly repair her, and that she would now require an land to a greater or less extent, been subjected to hard-ships and grivations, which to their living heavy be it our batteries.—Vickshurg Whig. all, have been firmly and even cheerfully berns. And you wil not be found wanting in courage and fortitude | the Mississippi, and the artillery got in readiness

thicks, londer, etc., they will be "more rubbian on your hands." You cannot be ign rant, gentlemen, that they was rim actore, and every person on board captured. Our men were compelled to immediately the common rate of your fellow.

Henry Ward Beecher's Opinions.

rom the New York Independent.

be inthonzless ocean.

t disposed to throw away their power.

will have a right to say, the South has show

The vacillation and hesitation of the gover-

cominence. The loyal States, whom liberty

ed religion have made so strong, and which

are ineffably superior to the revolting slave States, are made to stand before the whole work

as even less strong than they! The manner of

is the act itself. The energy, the directness

he stern severity, and the suddenness of th

famy on rebellion! But we are making rebel

nall have neither moral nor political right to

ismatize the Southern movement. Then en-

my and valor will have extorted from our

er-rendy generals and vacillating govern

sent a success that will crown slavery and dis-

e whole responsibility of the campaign in the

ast. The people will hold him to that respon-

bility. The generals are of his selection. All

But one thing is sure, unless there is more

irpose and vigor at Washington, all the public

On Thursday morning last Mr. Felix Burton

stings in the land will not save this country

ings are in his bands.

honorable! A few mouths more and we

rushing the rebellion was almost as important

tself able to maintain its independence?

ged in the capital!

A Visit to the Ynnkee Encampmentt om the Vicksburg Whig, July 28.1 On Sunday last we paid a visit to Louisian to look over the grounds occupied by the "up per fieet," and which they evacuated on the night of Friday last. On landing, our attention

was first directed to the house in De Soto whiel had been more or less occupied by the enemy and toward which the fire of our batteries bu occasionly been directed, and, as the result showed, with good effect. The sediment left by the overflow on the floors had been tredden into paths leading from room to room, while chairs arrainged at the windows showed that the Yankees there were engaged in the pleasing and exhilarating occupation of watching the effects of their shells as they came thundering and crashing into our city. At one of the windows four or five chairs were lying on the floor, while a ole through the wall near the window, made by one of our shots, indicated that their agreeable occupation had come to a sudden end by a mbardment as unexpected as unpleasant. Leaving the houses we then visited the river at the spot where the morter boats were placed, and which will ever be viewed with a shudder by those of our citizens who for so long a time were startled day and night by their infernal thunder. We found that the crews of the boats Taxonrano La. Jaly 14 h, 1872 had camped on the shore, and had evidently General Orders No. 7.

I THE COASCRIPTS in the parishes of Hast and leaves Peliciana and East Baton Renge, will useem ble without daily at O free Brarch, near Clinton, and reners to Co. Presson Pond, commanding camp of is tubs, made by sawing barrels in two, were scat-

At this place we counted twenty-six empty

tered around in great profusion.

powder barrels from Bennington, Vt. On the bank guides for the mortars are erected, pointing with unpleasant accuracy toward our city-IV. The Commanding General is assured that many the course under the previous of the control that many the course that the control that many while the tops of the trees, which are imped off proinced, eave pleasing evidence of the accuracy of our mortar firing, compelling them, as we will repair to them at once and place themselves the front ranks of their examiny's defenders.

V. It, were the four management thanks to the eyes are dimary specials should present itself to the eyes the world, that citizen arbitrary of their interiors and integer thanks the control of the very unpleasant but decidly dangerous. Leaving this place we took one of the many paths which they had made and proceeded up the Tallies measures to enable delinquents to reach their view, viewing the different points where their boats had lain and their crews encamped, when our attention was directed to some new made graves, dug in the open field, with no surroundings save such as are afforded by the unpostical suckleburr. On reaching the place we found five neatly made graves, with a small board at the head and foot of each, on which had been placed with a common marking brush, the name, age, and date of death of the occupant. The date of all their deaths was the 15th of July, showing them to have been a part of those killed by the Arkansas on her memorable First Engineer Levislans Artillery-Colonel C. A trip to Vicksburg. One of these graves, from some cause, had received unusual attention. The neadboard was cherry, neatly planed and letth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers-Colonel H. | tered of follows: "Thomas Lewis, of the United States gunboat Benton; killed at the battle of Vicksburg, July 15, 1862. Aged 22 years."

Malion.
Sixth Baltalion Misslerippi Veinatsers—Lieut. Col.
J. W. Balteur.
Comeany of Sappers and Minorr—Capt D. Wintier
By command of Brig. Gen. M. L. Swith.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. L. Swith.

By command of Vicksburg was or military skill. The stupendons undertaking was started at the thrilling width of twelve feet, and gradually and gracefully tapers down some eight feet, when they suddenly changed their plan and dug a new ditch in the Tammany Parish, to be Allowed to bottom of this ditch about the width of a shovel and a foot in depth. After this finishing stroke they waited "the moving of the waters," but finding "nara' move," they gave it up in disgust, and the ditch now reaches from river to river, a distance of a mile and a half, and looks FIRE undersigned eltirsus or residents of Saint like an extensive exclamation point, which, in

> pretty full of "cuss" when a Yankee is mer ioned, we returned home with an indefinite idea that we had seen something worth seeing if not

What the President Said.

Agate, the Western correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, has found his way to Washing-On the single matter of the President's b lief as to the amount of our losses, we alread bave three or four contradictory versons; while I happen to knew that every one of them contubity which the avaries of our enemy holds ent and ifficts with the statements the President made to see heaf-grands being placed around such trains as certain party of four, only last Friday evening. "I can't tell where the men have gone in that produces may suggest, and we ecommond the bearer army. I have sent there, at one time and anof this, Captain Prince Gentilloni, as a proper person to other, one hundred and —" (purhaps prudence requires that I should leave the next two place integrity and nofilmstring loyal y.

"M. B. Hand, L. M. Hand, James Doncan, Henry for figures blank.)" one hundred and — thou sand men, and I can only find just half tha many now. Where can they have gone Burnside accounts to me for every man be

Harris county, in this State, sold a lot o stion to Mr. S. Stern, a merchant in this city, t twenty cents per pound, and received therefor ome \$2000 in Confederate notes. Mr. Burton, sking, of course, that they were good, went become of half the army I've sent down to the here, the agent of the bank ascertained that Peninsula. Mr. Burton. The later was overtaken, told The News at Memphis. where he got the bogus money, and with several The Bulletin of the 30th says: "This is the ntlemen returned to Stern's store to inquire regular day of the week for the newspapers to o the matter. While there, "by hook or by fail to arrive. There was no boat down this ock," about \$9,000 more of the same sort was morning, and hence we have no later telegraphic erhanted. We learn that in answer to indispatches. The Confederates are kicking fuse all round us. At Brownsville, last Friday, ade several condicting statements, but finally soldiers. they took a number of cotton-buyers prisoners, ettled down upon the assertion that he obburnt about 300 bales of cotton and stole ained them from his brother-in-law. Mr. Rosonburg, who got them in Nashville, from the sale

goods. Both these gentlemen were lodged in I, where they still are. An effort was made esterday to bail them but it resulted in a fail re. - Columbus Times, July 26, VERY LUCID.-That valiant wit, Orpheus C. Memphis. We have no fears. She would have err, of the Muckerel brigade, after describing a fierce equestrian combat between "Villiam tong established and universelly recognized.

Esse in your example on their provision, you recognize that there is far more likelihood of Community of the Confederacy, closes as follows: "Ha!" says "Vistorian, you recognize the coming to Memphis than that the Arkansas will.

Davis' fleet coming to Memphis than that the Arkansas will.

Esse in your example on their provision, you recognize the coming to Memphis than that the Arkansas will.

Davis' fleet coming to Memphis than that the Arkansas will.

Esse in your example of the Confederacy, closes as follows: "Ha!" says "Vistorian," gazing severely at company 3, regiment to be gazing severely at company 3, regiment to the Confederacy concluded to submit to the United States of Americas, and therefore, is to assume proportions corresponding to the Object in view. Twenty-five thousand ing to the object in view. The sand instead of eighteen thousand men are to be sand instead of eighteen thousand on the command of Gen. Forey, and Admiral do a Grant will be most formidable. Instead of the Confederacy concluded to submit to the United States of Americas, and therefore, is to assume proportions corresponding to the Object in view. Twenty-five thousand ing to the object in view. The o clad gunboat Essex passed down to the lower States of America?" What the answer was, my fleet, in fact, will be most formidable. Instead fiest. At the same time another boat came boy, I am not allowed to say; but you may rest of waiting till September, these two general offitheir children from the specifics, but have cheerfully sas, but missed her and returned to the upper not permitted to divulge; and should this lead, sent them forth to specomer the tails of the march, the fleet. The Federal officers report that the boat as I hope it will, to a movement I am not suffered the sass of the camp, and the perils of the battle field. fleet. The Federal officers report that the boat as I hope it will, to a movement I am not suffered as possible. This is said to be the new prowhich returned received sixty-five shots, sixty- to make public, it cannot fail to result in a con-

repair her, and that she would now require an the privilege of developing. FROM NEW ORLEANS .- A gentleman who ft New Orleans on Sunday night, having bed the sentinel by giving him a hundred said, have been hearly and state the force in New Orleans is being the General commanding hopes and believes that lary discovered a Yankse transport coming up tween 2,500 and 2,700. He represents the to bear it like men and parriots.

You say that if not permitted to dispose of your and soon opened upon her. The boat soon comrule of Butler as almost intolerable. Says that i a Confederate force of three hundred were to est, etc., they will be "more rubbish on menced sinking from the effect of our shot, when appear upon the outskirts of the city the people would rise up en masse to join them in driving out the lated and insolent foe. More than two hundred millions of dollars ately burn her as other boats were a short dis-

of thems. More than two busined milions of deliars worth of produce is new held by the patients planters of the Confederate Star and so far from seeking to take behind her coming up. The mail was the of property in New Orleans, and has a wife and the seeking to destroy, and the seeking to take the stern-wheel steamer Sallie Woods. Five and with a self-sact fixing deciding worth of must who aspire to be free, calmiy seek it reduced to askes, rather than self, even at the most exherbitant rates, to the eg. emen at the most experiment rates, to thate, even at the most experiment rates, to thate, and the first country. And, if you will but the your than the first is reported to have been sunk below Warrenton by our light artillery when the fleet was going of the first will be the possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witness the death of his possessions laid in ashes, but would rather witnes

deprived of all nears of substrictes. And the has been done by the very men with whom you would now open commencial intercourse; to whose avasies you would now would minister and whose wants you would supply.

The General commanding, directs me in conclusion, to say that regarding these prohibitions of traffic with the every, as executed to the successful difference of the marks. The deprivation of traffic with the every, as executed to the successful difference of the marks to the

FEDRAL DISASTERS IN VIRGINIA. South and Central American Affairs-The For the Appeal] French at Ganymus.

From the New York Evening Post.] Our latest intelligence from the Isthmus, Mexso, and the republics on the Pacific, is of a highly important character, and to a certain ex-There is no need of rousing the patriotism of o people. It is an inexhaustible quality. It tent complicates our foreign policy. It is ruderlies their very life. The government itself impred that a French squadron has taken possespuoyed up by it, and rides upon it like a ship sion of the port of Guaymas, in Senora, the mest northerly belonging to Mexico on the Pacitic. This position, should Louis Napoleon anmotion on the Potomac. It is not in Boston or Buffalo, or Cincinnati, or New York, that this case is to be settled, but in Washington. The people are hadronic to Matter than the potomac and people are hadronic to Matter than the position of the silver and gold mines in that country, and a point from which are considered as the key to his future operations on the silver and gold mines in that country, and a point from which are considered as the key to his future operations on the proposition of the Hudson, but the position of the Hudson, but the position of the Potomac. It is not in Boston or Cincinnati, or New York, that this case is to be settled, but in Washington. The It is the government that needs rousing. ople are beginning to distrust their rulers. It their good nature, their patriotism, their California could be obstructed, if not cut off. The instructions to seize Guay nas, however, nesty, but their espacity for the exigency of litery affairs. They know that in war an hour the reverses of the Frenchin their advance upon on carries a campaign in its hand. A day is the Mexican capital wereknown to the Emperor. year. The President seems to be a man withand it was, therefore, a hap in the dark. our latest advises from Paris assure us, he has

any sense of the value of time. The peodefinitely resolved not to interfere in our affairs, we presume the expedition alluded to will n firm, when he reaches decisions. But they wive how long a period he requires to form come to nothing. ments; how wide a circuit he takes of un-lics are taking alarm at he invasion of Mexico, vil affairs that can bear to wait, the people and the interference of European rulers in the him among the beat of our long line of domestic affairs of South America. It is procaldents. But, it is war. Armies are perish-caldents. But, it is war. Armies are perish-ics of North and South Aperica shall be formed to resist this new policy, and they expect our and year of rebellion. We have been just on to resist this new policy, and they expect our consummate ignorance which prevails in the to combine with others—men of corrupt minds—sometimes of the people cannot but see that the success of der these circumstances the latest news from government founded by Washshington and the ir arms has been in the ratio of their distance | New Grenada assumes new importance. The on the sent of government. In the great resistance to the present government of that Vest, where the government could not meddle, country, and to the reorganization of the United States before independence were separate sovthe seaboard, in North Carolina, at Beaufort, States of Columbia, aire by agreed to by nine ereignties, and when a large majority C., at New Orieans, we have had success. States, has dwindled avaluate a guerrilla strugat in Virginia, within reach of the influence of gle of the clerical party in Cauca and Antioquia. Vashington, we have had all our delays and all president Mosquera has undisturbed posses.

Do not the people consider sion of his Pacific and Atlantic coasts and the wonder that so illiterate a creature as A. Lincoln river Madalena, and has returned to Bogota to We walked from stand to stand in the great

resume his civil functions. His army, number- ity that the Union existed before the States! eting of Tuesday with a sadness that we could ing nineteen thousand men, fully armed and The necessity for such a meeting equipped, are closing up every avenue of escape estion. What President was ever to the insurgents. This view is that of the latest royally backed! What resources, what en- American and English correspondents. The celebrated message on Internal Improve usiasin, what unity of feeling, what eagerness | Columbian government, therefore, will be a of men to be surolled, what confidence in the administration! And one year has so nearly wasted all this that the government is resorting ever, the seat of great excitement. It is known States possessing and exercising complete sovunusual influences to secure enlistments. Is that this refractory State has attempted to levy notism dead? Is the love of national unity a tax on the Panama rationad and the Pacific ched? Why are such meetings needed to mail steamship company not warranted by n up recruits? We are obliged to say to treaty with New Grenada nor with its sanction. It Lincoln, the fault is not with the people.

They have been true and generous. They are etermined and undiscouraged. They wait: action. President Mosquera has recently sent a small body of troops, under the command of col. Coloma, to watch the conduct of the government. ernor and keep him within constitutional bon The nation rose up in its majesty to punish But this fuctionary has runaway from Panama bellion. It put a magnificent army into the lear's hand. For one year that army was | with him to Santiago, where he announces his his own authority. He took eare to destroy at agent of the States. At length, this past spring, began the camnight the cannon and small arms at Panama ign in Virginia. The people gloried in the

elief that the majesty of the government would o asserted. After four months' campaign, the before he fied, in the most approved style of se-Meantime, the Columbian colonel, whose arrirmics of the United States are on the defensive! Not less than a hundred thousand men have been val had alarmed the governor, has published his ost by death, wounds, sickness and captivity: instructions from Gen. Mosquera, which reaffirm McCiellan is cooped up on James river: Pope his friendly feelings toward all foreigners, and is collecting an army; and the country is to-day assure the Americans of full protection as here-actually debating whether the enemy cannot tofore, in all respects. The military band astrike a blow at Washington! Is this such a sisted in celebrating the Fourth of July, and management as will confirm the confidence of erenaded the American consul in token of good the country in Mr. Lincoln's conduct of the

eling and good faith. In case the French remain at Guaymas, New var? Do we need to ask why men are slow to volunteer! Does any man need to be told what the end of such things must be! This is not Grenada will feel itself particularly endangered and disturbed, and if we should unexpectedly punishing rebellion. It is helping it.

In the second year of the war! And how long will it be before every nation in Europe be drawn into difficulties on the Pacific, a close alliance and good understanding with President Mosquera would be of the utmost conquence in protecting our interest in that direction. It is o be hoped that our government will be able o take the mecessary steps for this purpose withsent are taking away from liberty her moral out any unnecessary delay. At present we have no established relations of any kind with Co-Introbia.

> The Abelitionists Churged with Treason. of the 19th inst, concludes as follows: By the logic of events abolitionism has been

to break up the Union than President Lincoln : millions of dollars and thousands of lives for that bad system of government miscalled democracy," and that "from 1846 to 1861 the abolitionists had preached the lesson that over the ruins of the American church and the ruins of the American Union is the only exodus for the slave." Greeley, the little abolition traitor, has again and again endorsed these sentiments, and has declared within the last few days that the war was essentially over; that Europe would now recognize the Confederacy, and that he Union would be dissolved." If this be not reason, what is? Abolitionism, thus having proven itself treason, has also proven itself us: ess to aid the Union cause. Its intrigues have ought us only defeat. McCiellan has in vain avored to get able-bodied negroes to work for him in the trenches. Hunter having freed by proclamation the slaves of three States, could not obtain one full regiment of blacks to use his Tribune muskets and wear his red flannel army disbursing them-taking up his note in the trowsers. The President could not be blind to farine Bank and paying an account at the store | these facts; but the abolitionists controlled Con-Messra. Bodell & Co. Shortly after receiving gress, and he therefore hesitated to rebuke them until the bills needed by the government were bey were not genuine, and set out in search of passed. As soon as those bills were laws, the President deliberately slapped abolitionism in the face. Let him but follow up the blow by the arrest of one such traiter as Wendell Phillips, and the loyal North, enfranchised from the curryating doubt as to whether the war is to be prosecuted for the Union or the negro, will uries as to where he got the notes, Mr. Stern rush to arms and crowd the field with patriotic

"Malakoff" writes from Paris to the York, Times, under date of July 8: On Saturday last a Cabinet council was held at Fontainbleau, under the presidency of the Emperor, and at which were present Admiral de la Graviere and Gen. Forey. At this meeting the Mexican policy of M. de Saligny was readopted, and that of M. do la Graviere sent back to the second place. The expedition, of the United States of America, and | therefore, is to assume proportions correspond placed under the command of Gen. Forey, and isfied that a thing has been done which I am | cers will start within a fortulght to their posts, and the whole expedition will leave as rapidly gramme, and the public, probably, will only

the service, and that it has been increased in example of the thirteen Colonies, July 4th, pedition is out of all proportion to the wants of size in order to be ready for any eventualities 1776. that may arise in the United States. M. de Persigny, who was at Saturday's conneil for the tation to the Emperor a recognition of the South,

THE DEMON OF LOGIC. Fo the Rev. Dr. Junkin, of Penrsylvania:

DEAR SIR: In a recent discussion before from the British government your General Assembly, held in Columbus, ernment, you used the following remarkable must, of necessity, teach that George Washinging correctly to incorrect conclusions." You necks till they were dead. then go on to show that this logical Demon asserts that the States were sovereignties before thousand years, never has risen above the conindependency. You dispute this position, and dition of a servant, in spite of the labor of false, The instructions to seize Guzy has, however, independency. You dispute this position, and dition of a servant, in spite of the labor of false, were undoubtedly given at an early day, telore declare all assertions of sovereignty to be false pull the representation of the laboration and the representation of the servance of the laboration and the representation of the servance of the laboration and distinct the representation of the servance of the laboration and distinct the representation of the servance of the laboration and distinct the representation of the servance of the laboration and distinct the servance of the laboration and the servance of the laboration and distinct the servance of the laboration and the servance of the servance of the laboration and the servance of the se pretend to make any proof. In a set speech be-

> it was, could stand good against documentary avidence. This is a fair specimen my dear Doctor, of the

athers of '76. When a learned doctor of divinity denies that the the most learned assemblies on the American continent becomes so completely stultified as to should publish to the world the manifest absurd-

But let history speak for itself. When did each State become severeign James Monroe has answered the question. In his in 1822, he says "the Declaration of Independ ereignty, which they were resolved to maintain. This is plain language, and he that runs may read. Notice the order of events, as laid down in our histories.

1. The power of the crown was abrogated by 2. All authority was then vested in the people, and each State or colony possessed all the elements of sovereignty, manifested in the three departments of government, legislative,

udicial and executive. 3. In the exercise of this authority and sovereignty, each separate State appointed dele scession and the rusing of troops to support gates to a Congress, and this Congress was the 4. The Congress, acting by authority re-

seived from the States, declared their indepenlence of Great Britain. 5. About one year and four months after the

6. Ten years afterwards the Constitution was formed, and all the fundamental principles of the confederation were retained, and the idea o State soverighty is nowhere denied in that great charter of American Liberty. The States retained the status acquired before the declaration, announced in the declaration, and positively affirmed in the articles of confederation: But perhaps you will insist that, although th States may have acquired soverignty at the leclaration, they renounced it in 1787, at the formation of the Constitution.

Let us hear James Monroe again " By binding the States together the Consti ution performs the great office of the confede ration; and in every respect in which the con-The leading editorial in the New York Herald federation failed the Constitution has been lessed with success. The whole power of th people is divided between the general govern roven to be treason. Wendell Phillips, the are independent of each other, and, to the exsuch traite, of the North, declared at Boston, a tent of their powers, are complete sorereignities ew days ago, that "Jeff Davis was doing less The national government is also, according to the extent of its powers, a complete sprereigni that we "are paying the enormous penalty of Its powers, however, are limited. It has the ex clusive right to declare war against a fereign power-to coin money, etc., etc. In a word. can do no more than what it has been permitted to do by the States; and these privileges are lefined in the Constitution."

Now, my dear Doctor, how does the case stand? Is it not plain that the Southern doctrine that the general government is the agent f the States, and not the master, is the only true doctrine; and furthermore, Doctor, where is the Demon of Logie! Aye, sir, it has taken possession of your soul, and the souls of your rethren. It has controlled the thoughts and feelings of your President and his Cabinetyour generals and their armies-your senator and representatives, your preachers and their people,-and, if I mistake not, this Demon has been a very mischevious being-teaching false orinciples, corrupting the mind, hardening the eart, deceiving the ignorant, and stirring up numan passions to perform deeds of dame epravity.

This Demon has been Professor of Moral Philsophy in all the schools of the North for many eachings and doings. 1st. He teaches the falsehood that the abolition government at Washington city is the gov-

ernment of the United States, founded by the Father of the Republic. What unblushing effrontry! As well may Paradise be called Pandemonium. If Washington were to arise from the dead and gaze at the miserable satrap and his minions at the Fed eral capital, be would say "avant, ye ministers of hell. The glorious government founded in 76 is gone. You have overthrown it. You have nade the house of justice and liberty which I ounded, a den of thieves."

2d. He teaches that the citizens of the Southern Confederacy are rebels against the government: Now the Demon of Logic knows very well that this is talso. We have not rebelled against the government of the Fathers-against the Constitution of the United States-against the Supreme Court-or against any legislative authority acting in conformity with the Constitution; but we have simply resisted the tyrauny

What is a government? Your Demon says t is a parcel of men, or for example, Abe Lincoln and his Cabinet. Here again your treacherous government, sir, is a system of laws, controlling the actions of men united in a body. It is, in the language of Noah Webster, " . Constitution, either written or unwritten, by which the rights and duties of citizens and pubic officers are prescribed and defined." when a government becomes corrupted, so as to be completely subversive of all the principles o truth and justice, we hold that it is the privilege, even of a minority, to absolve all allegiance thereto, and to declare a dissolution of political ties. For this precedent we have the notable

3d. Your Demon was the very being-the un-

clean spirit working in the children of disairst time since his return from England, and bedience, and uttering all manner of deceitful who came home so thoroughly secessionist, it is words-who first conceived the idea of oversaid, as to recommend boildly and without hesi- throwing the government, and now with unblushing impudence he persuades you to charge favored the increase of the expedition, and laid it upon us. We hold that a good government down the theory that the North was so tired of onght not to be overthrown. . Here we have over the war, and so far away from the end that they had set out to attain, that if France, with a formidable force in Mexican waters as a menaca, with a forwould recognize the South, the North would seize this as a pretext to voluntarily relax the and taught two-thirds of the people of the blockade so far as to allow the exit of cotton, Union the abominable doctrines of Abolitionism and perhaps even to make peace with the South. God hates, have been received, hallowed and FIGHTING AT BOLIVAR .- A gentleman who practiced until they have worked the complewas in Jackson, Tenn., on Sunday, informs us overthrow of what was once the best governthat a telegrapic dispatch was received at that ment on earth. And we, who are now fighting place from Bolivar, Tenn., that morning, and for liberty and independence, humbly conceive enjoy themselves in the best fashion possible.

The majority of them are quartered in tents, commodors reprinted that "a long train of abuses and usurpations that "a long train of abuses and usurpations are quartered in tents." by a large Confederate force, and that a fight was in progress. Reinforcements were asked for from Jackson, which it was presumed were sent without delay. Our informant left Jackson is to condemn us to absolute despetism:" and in the four of God, with faith in his holy name, we by the muddy bed of the river or to bathe in.

Northern ethics doubtless teaches that the thir teen original colonies had no right to withdraw Negro Blats in New Albany, Indiana.

5. Your Demon teaches that Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet, the Confederate Congress and Ohio, on the subject of the church and the gov- the Confederate army are a set of traitors. He anguage. "I have discovered the Demon of ton and his generals, the Congress of '76, the logic which is at the bottom of our difficulties. signers of the revolution, were all a host of signers of the declaration of independence, and It is this-assuming false premises, and reason- traitors, and ought to have been hung by their

premises—but wonderful to say, sir, you do not ermment, and lo! the cry of Yankesdom now in fore an august body of distinguished divines, negro captains, negro colonels, negro generals, representing a large majority of one of the precious colored gentlemen for our commanders, largest religious denominations in North Amerior we perish."

ca, you deem it altogether sufficient to give the 7. Your Demon-matchless instructor in moral science—has put it into the head of the Execuhe direct to one of the plain matters of history; believing, no doubt, that your assertion, false as | tive of the abolition government " to refuse his assent to laws the most wholesome for the public good-to obstruct the administration of justice of putting his foot down on the habeas corpusng large bodies of armed troops among us-for cutting off our trade with all parts of the worldor suspending our Legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever"—for coercing our tizens to take the oath of allegiance to a govnment which they despise, and for placing ver many of us military rulers-men who cruple not to imprison harmless ministers of the rospel, and to publish to the world "women she insult my soldiers are to be regarded and reated as common woman plying their vocation." Instructed by your Demon, your commanderchief has plundered our rivers, ravaged our pasts, burnt our towns, pilinged our fields, ston our negroes, robbed our churches and inulted our women. A man whose character is hus marked by every act which may define a rant, is untit to be the ruler of a free people. And a governmen which acknowledges such a man as their President is a government from which by the help of God we intend to be eler-

nally separated. But, my dear doctor, I cannot close this episwithout directing your attention to some furor freaks of your Demon. Winging his way to Washington City some welve months since he whispered in the ears of

se commander of the grand army "on to Rich-I suppose the premises in his logic were this re-Declaration of Independence the Articles of Conin a most powerful manner, and certain appeals
legges, all of whom were beaten, more or less,
federation were adopted. The second article were worded in so tempting a style that it moved dom and independence, and every power and right not expressly delegated to the United States."

was reached—we cannot get to Richmond. Ionging to the ram Monarch was also badly beaten by the infuriated people, a in the field is also alleged. Here is a sample.

Gen. Scott blames Gen. Patterson for not being beaten. Several other negross were attacked quick enough for Johnston. Mismanagament and badly beaten by the infuriated people, a in the field is also alleged. Here is a sample. says "Each State retains its sovereignty, free the assembly to double quick. The conclusion shot, who we learn has since died. A negro beours show that it was correct. Now Whately and Mill and Wilson must re-

ain prominent and important cities of the reb- ruined. is; and the council of Abraham, instigated by aspirations, said to their commanders, "Go to Memphis, and we will at once subdue the pride

Well, how did the logic work this time ! You took the cities, and you camped, and you drummed, and you cursed, and you imprisoned. drummed, and you cursed, and you imprisoned. manded that the negroes there confined by But the conclusion reached in practice was not brought out and tried; but, of cours, the dehe logical conclusion reached in the council. In a word, the citizens of our captured cities are rne to the Confederacy. Once more—the Demon-Infernal Preceptor,

vas called by the council and advised the use f any means for opening the flavigation of the How has logic worked here? The premises were laid in the Federal capital. The argument constructed and urged vehe-

nently from New Orleans up and from Memhis down, but unexpectedly the conclusion was eached at Vicksburg. The navigation of the ing a canal. ear ago, got up, a few weeks since, a new dis-

ussion on that subject. The premises were laid in one form, and, after a handsome introductory, the argument was ommenced in good earnest on the 26th of June. illy elaborated and most eloquently presented or seven successive days before Richmond.

The conclusion reached was this: Instead of True, it is some thirty miles from Richnond, but we thus take a new position-we shift our ground, and will compel our antago cars past, and we propose to show some of his | nist to join issue, and we will debate the quesion from a different stand point. Since that time the discussion has been suspended, and I are compelled, very reluctantly, reverend and dear sir, to subscribe myself, Very respectfully, yours,

SENATORIA, Miss., July 28, 1862. Minister Cameron's Presentation to

Emperor of Mussin.

rom the Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.] From private letters received in this city di ect from St. Petersburg, we learn that General Cameron, minister to Russia, had safely arrived at the capital of the nation, where his legation s established, and that he also had his first interview with the Emperor Alexander. Accordng to the rigid etiquette of the Russian court t is not usual for the Emperor to grant an inerview until the lapse of some time after the arrival of a minister; but in this case an audince was almost immediately granted, and the eception made the more cordial by the earnest olicitude with which the Emperor inquired conerning the condition of the American people, heir resources, numerical power, intelligence wealth, and progress. During this interview, the Russian monarch evinced his knowledge of our system of government, and his admiration or the success we had made in the development f the vast extent of territory now within the prisdiction of the Federal authority. That auhority, in the opinion of the Emperor, should be naintained at all hazards. If the great republic of the West was broken down, and ceased to wield an influence, the course of empire and ivilization would be changed, and a continent destined by God for the happy homes of mil-lions of free, intelligent people, would be given to infidelity and barbarism, ruin and desolation. After such expressions to the American miniser, there can be no mistaking the cordial feelng and hearty sympathy of the Emperor of ssia, nor can there be any misapprehension sincere in their solicitude for the success and hand, and has not yet been arrested.

pfluence on the destinies of the world. ENJOYING THEMSELVES -The Yankee prismers now encamped on Balla Isla seem determined to "make the most of a bad job," and to

In like manner the same sapient professor of PROGRESS OF THE "IRREPRESSI-

From the Louisville Democrat, July .2.] The fruits of abolision agitation which have already begun to show themselves in Toledo, nbus, and Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, llinois, have also begun to ripen in Indiana Our little neighbor, New Albany, is now experiencing some of the beauties of that agitation, ane we fear that the trouble has only just begun. 6. Your Demon teaches that the woolly-headed Monday night by a couple of negroes, the parof last evening :

> Robert Kemp, all boys between the ages of eighteen and twenty years, were standing at the corner of Upper Fifth and Sycamore streets, talking—Lansford and Bishop leaning on the fence. They had stood here some fifteen or lwenty minutes, when two negroes, smoking rigars, passed round the corner of Fifth street and down into Sycamore. One of the boys remarked: Them niggers are putting on a good all manner of ills seem likely to issue. Notdeal of style,' but not loud enough, as Lansford supposes, to be heard by the fiegroes. The negroes, after this remark was made, proceeded on down Sycamore street some twenty yards, erhaps, when they turned and commen g with a revolver at Lansford, Locke, Bishop, and Kemp. The first shot fired struck Lansford in the calf of the right leg, lodging against the one. The second struck Locks in the left reast, a couple of inches above the nipple killing him almost instantly. Bishop picked ocke up and set him against the fence, and laving a single-barrel pistol, at once advanced pon the negroes, who had started to run, and

red, but with what effect is not known. "Locke never spoke after being hit, and eviently died instantly, the ball, it is supposed, cenetrating his heart. Lansford's wound is a said one. He was taken to the National Hotel, where he now lies, but the ball has not yet been extracted from his leg."

The parties who were implicated in the murr have all been arrested and lodged in jail Yesterday there was great excitement in that ity, and several skirmishes between whites and neks, resulting in the shooting of one negro, and the severe besting of several others. There seemed to be a determination on t art of the whites to be avenged, and terribly Here and there men would be heard to inqui if each other if they were armed, and, ir so, whether they would be on band; and there was a nervous, uneasy feeling in the community. From the Louisville Express. July 24.]

polition must be crushed in sixty days by marching on to the capital of the rebels. Very well—the boys were parading the streets in search of never all their superior advantages in men and munitions. casoning on these premises brought your grand greees. Four negroes were badly beaten near superior advantages in men and munitions army to a defeat at Ball Run and Manassas, and the market house. Afterward a large and ex- Richmond Dispetch. after several hours logical discussion, during cited crowd started to Daytown, a northern which several knockdown arguments, imparted suburb of the city, where they found several were worded in so tempting a style that it moved severely with clubs, bricks, etc., and one was

West Union, a suburb of the city, was visited rise their books, and introduce the new fallacy. by a large crowd. Here a number of negroes st false premises; 24, bad reasoning and 3d, were found, all of who n were badly beaten. On Tuesday night the crowd visited several negro Again, the Demon-untiring spirit like his residences, and destroyed all of their propertyather when he tempted the son of God in three among other places the vineyard and garden ifferent ways-urged the plan of capturing cer. of G. W. Carter, the barber, which they nearly

On Tuesday night a large crowd visited the jail and demanded that the negroes there connow and capture Nashville and New Orleans and lined be given up. This being refused, they threatened to batter down the juil with the canthe rebels and crush the rebellion in a few | non, and at once proceeded to get the guns, but in this they failed.

Yesterday morning a large crowd again assembled in the neighborhood of the jail and demand was not complied with. The excitement was very intense at New Albany all day yesterday, and there is no telling

Gen. Nelson Made to Mark Time.

roth the Correspondence of the Ironton Register. and use an opportunity to cut the feathers of pumpous officers which alweys affords metrinent to the whole camp. In fact, officers who clothe themselves with unapproachable dignity. and say either by word or action, I am general finsissippi cannot be opened—not even by cuts G-d, I'll bet you know I am captain of con or I um colonel, or when "slightly riled, Finally, (lost I may weary your patience,) the pany "A," or "B," or "C," become targets for Demon, not altogether satisfied with the old "On to Richmond" debate, which came off a this than by telling an anecdo e which happened at Camp Joe Holt. I tell it as it was told to me. The camp guards after night are instructed to allow no one to pass in or out without giving a countersign, and to retain as prisoners those who come from outside to the lines without it Gen. Nelson came to one of the guards, one evening, just after the countersign had been given out, and held something like the follow-

Guard.-Halt, who comes there? Gen.-I am General Nelson, commanding this

Guard .- I don't care a damn; mark time, march. Corporal of the Guard, No. I, (cocking his piece.) Gen -(Commencing to mark time slowly,) You G-d d-a fool, I'll have you punished like

Guard.-I don't care a damn : if McClellar was here without the countersign, he should mark time till the corporal comes. Quick time,

Nelson .- (Swearing and sweating.) Let me Guard .- No siree. Mark time.

By this time the news had spread like wild e through the camp, that one of the guards and General Nelson out at post No. 1, marking ime, and half of the regiment was collected on that side, enjoying the joke hugely. The corporal of the guard was very slow in coming, and every time Nelson would slacken speed the guard would cock his gun, and command, mark By the arrival of the corporal, the General's

tage had so far subsided, that he, too, began to njoy the humorous side of the joke. An Affair of Monor in Washington. An affair of honor was to come off at Arlington House to-day, but was frustrated by the rigilance of the police. It appears that Captain | terday morning. The long train of United States F. McKenzie, of her Britanic Majesty's royal army, while at table at Willard's a few nights boro, made its entree with drums beating and ago, asserted the superiority of English over American arms. Capt. Whittemore, of the U. S. volunteers, who was present, expressed his ing deposited the captured arms, etc., at the ordpreference for the Springfield over the Enfield nance department. In the afternoon a portion and instantly had a cup of tea thrown in his and turned over to the care of the quartermusface by Captain Whittemore. The result was a ter. The speciacle was witnessed by a large challenge from Captain McKennie, which was growd of citizens and country people. Among accepted by Captain Whittemore, after having them we noticed some Unionists, who have long resigned his commission. After the acceptance, been waiting to behold the machinery of a Yanit is said, the English captain desired to back kee army in the streets of Knoxville. We hope out, but was informed that he must either fight | they enjoyed the sight yesterday, notwithstand or take a public horsewhipping. The meeting ing the Yankee teams had Confederate drivers. concerning the deep interest he manifests in the success and destiny of the United States. This of the Arlington House, but the police were at celing was reciprocated by Mr. Cameron, who hand, and succeeded in arresting Captain Mchad the most flattering assurances to offer that Kenzie. His opponent escaped from the field as the interest of the American people was no less the driver of a pie wagon standing near at

and the United States should not be united in latter threw up his commission and left for every negro found with the enemy, who is voltrue and stern alliance, and wield an irresistible Washington. Farragut, it seems, ordered the untarily there, will be at once shot without Brooklyn to keep firing on the lower batteries question. brooklyn to keep firing out the transports were antit they were silenced, when the transports were to come up and land. Capt. Craven saw that to come up and land. Capt. Craven saw that The general discovered the black Tankee, draw the head.— Farragut had gone on by the upper batteries without silencing them, and finding himself his pistol, and shot him through the head. resigned and took a boat for Memphis - Ficksburg Whig.

From the North.

Gentlemen who left Baltimorn on Tuesday is t give us some encouraging information respecting the state of affairs, showing that the cause of abolitionism is now struggling under a weight of difficulties which but fair to crush it to the earth. Lincoln's call upon Maryland for her quota of the new levy of 300,000 treeps has stirred up a most intense excitement, and as it is considered impossible to raise it without reset to a draft, the young men of Baltimore are leaving by every opportunity. Vague rumors of an advance of the Contelerate forces into Maryland are in circulation, and thousands impatiently await an event that shall open the way for them to rally under the flag of the South. In spite of the vigilance of Lincoln's detectives. some preparations have been secretly made by a band of true men, and the progress of the Southern armies is watched with sleeples anxiety. In truth, Lincolnism is in an embarrassed situation in Maryland as regards the new levy, breause if a draft should be proposed there is a nervous apprehension that it would not be safe to trest arms in the hands of men who cannot be relied upon to fight for the "old flag." war tax is another Pandora's box, from which withstanding the constant efforts of the North-

ern journals to conciliate public sentiment, there is much growling and grumbling in every class of community. The currency, as our readers, have already been apprised, is in a state of the utmost confuspecie scarce and held at a high premium; and this fact contributes not a little to the dis content among a people who are now beginning to realize some of the evils of war. Yet while these whisperings are heard, the sholition element at the North continues as active as ever. and efforts of the most gigantic nature are being made to carry the strife to a point even of exter-

One of the gentlemen with whom we have had an interview was on board the Hermuda at the time of her capture, carried to Philadelphia, and paroled, and finally released unconditionally. The Bermuda is still in the hands of the enemy, and whatever representations have been. made to the British government concerning her have not yet met with any definite response. The exploits of Col. John Morgan in Kentucky have occasioned a decided sensation at the North. Still, they do not seem to infuse that spirit of active determination of the public

mind which would have been apparent a year ago, but rather to depress and masses, who are looked to in this particular emergency to come up to the work of "saving the Union." Indeed, so far as we have been able to learn, there is little or no hope of reuniting the dissevered family, and the desperate ex-The excitement in New Albany in regard to pedient of conquest is now the resort of the mahe killing of young Locke continued all day jority, who propose by this means to pay the normous expenses incurred, and estime their

The End of a Federal Battery, The Federal papers are publishing the official report into the cause of the Manassas defeat. The advancing of our batteries 1,000 yards without adequate support, and the unfortunate mistaking of a rebel regiment for the batteries" upport, was the fourth cause of that disaster. If these guns had not been captured and turned upon our own treeps, the atrong probabilities are that we should at least have held the field and that no panic would have ensued. Capt. Griffin, of Griffin's battery, who had een placed in this advanced position, says:

After I had been there about five minutes a regiment of Confederates gut over a fence on my cont, and some officer-I took it to be the colonel-stopped out in front of the regiment, between it and my battery, and commenced making a speech to them. I gave the command to one of my officers to fire upon them. He onded the cannon with canister, and was just eady to fire on them when Major Barry rode up me, and said, "Captain, don't fire there iose are your battery support," I said, They are Confederates; as certain as the world they are Confederates." He replied, "I know they are your battery support." I sprang to my pieces, and told my officer not to fire there He threw down the canister, and commenced firing again in the former direction. After the officer who had been talking to the regiment had got through he faced them to the left and marched them about fifty yards to the woods, then faced them to the right and marched them about forty yards toward us, and then opened

fire upon us, and that was the last of us. " Before this occurred I started to limber up my pieces, so thoroughly convinced was I that they were Confederates. But, as the chief of artillery told me that they were my battery support, I was afraid to fire upon them. Major Barry said: 'I know it is the battery support: is the regiment taken there by Col. Very well,' said I, and gave the order to fire in snother direction with the battery; but I never lelivered the fire-for we were all cut down."

Col Averill says: In going down the hill, after a general break, I saw an officer galloping along in front of me. I recognized Major Barry, and cried ut, 'Hallon, Barry is that you?' He said Yes.' I said, 'Where is Griffin !' He said, I am afraid he is killed.' I said. 'That battery s lost. I am afraid we are gone up, or some remark to that effect. Barry then said, "I am to blame for the loss of that battery; I put Griffin there myself."

The Slaughter on Ronnoke Island. The Petersburg Express gives the following particulars of the slaughter of the negroes on Roanole island:

It is stated that the negroes, becoming dissatisfied with the hersh troutment of their newlyfound masters, took advantage of an opportus ty presented while the Federals were at dinner, with stacked arms, to seize the musicets, with which they opened fire upon the Yankees, and killed several Great consternation was produced among the soldiers on the island by this unexpected attack, but they soon rallied, and recovering their guns, commenced an indiscriminste slaughter, which was only ended with the almost total extermination of the negroes. We give this rumor as it reaches us, without youching for its authenticity.

streets presented quite a lively appearance yes wagons captured by Gen. Forrest, at Murfreescolors flying, and passing up Gay street, was turned over to the quartermaster, after first hav-The English captain called him a fool, of the horses and mules were also brought in,

CORRECT POLICY .- At Murfreesboro', among the Yankees captured by Gen. Forrest, he found several buck negroes with Xankee uniforms on.

We heartly indorse this policy, and hop

OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPL-Fortyfive prisoners from the transport captured by Sanderson's battery of Wither's light artillery,

On the morning of the 15th, when the Ar-kansas reached the Yankee fleet a commander ledged in the Vicksburg jail. The damage done the state of the s